Amusements To-Day. Stanter & Mist's Garden Convit Madison "quare I benfre-Had Kithe. Detropol ton Convert Mali-Raid var, 1844, 184 (Ditet.

#### Subscription Hates.

Window Theatr. - 1, M. S Pinalere.

Dans (1 pages, by mall, 63e, a month, or \$6.50 a mer, postpoid, with Sunday edition, \$4.20, Persiss 8 pages, \$1.20 person, postpaid. WHERE B pages 511 per year, postnaid.

#### A Motto for 1880.

Thave no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Republican party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would energ through such a fraud. I think Mr. Hayes was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have It said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Haves, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disayow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

#### Shatt the Majority Govern ?

In 1876 Mr. TILDEN's majority of the white voters of the United States was a round milflon, or about one-eighth of the aggregate suffrages cast at the Presidential election. His peniarity of the white and colored voters was about a quarter of a million in round numbers. In the Electoral Colleges Mr. Tit-DEN's honest majority over the Fraudulent President was thirty-seven.

These great majorities were overcome by a successful conspiracy, resting upon fraud, force, forgery, and other crimes. After this, while the Republicans had all the advantages of possession of power, of immense resources of patronage, of arbitrary assessments on officeholders, and of violent seepional agitation, the Congressional and State elections of 1878 and 1879 show that they had a majority in only lifteen Northern States, as follows, including Oregon recently

	2001.84	200		
Colorado. I. W. Kansas. Massachusetts Michigan	1,000	New He Onto Pennsy Rhode I Frigues Wiscon	stand	530 55,010 55,010 3,600 17,430 10,500
Netraka Nevada	65 Claries 542.7	Oregon	(1884) report-	1,500
Those fifteen S	tates e	east o	ne hundred	and

thicty-two electoral votes, or fifty-three short of a majority in the Electoral Colleges. The Republicans were in a minority in the following Northern States at the elections of 1878 and 1879:

24,212 Maine 5,872 New Jerself 20,875 New York 3.025 57,542

Those seven States cast ninety-nine votes in the Electoral Colleges. Now, if the fifteen States first stated were all conceded to the Republicans, and with them all of the above but New York and Indiana, they would yet lack four votes to elect the next President. We leave out of view the South, because no votes for GARFIELD are expected from there.

It is thus seen that, allowing the Republicans Colorado, Novada, Pennsylvania, Oregon, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine. and New Jersey, nearly all of which are likely to go for the Democratic candidate. still, GARFIELD could not be elected. And this is the best case that can be made for him, or his decaying party. Every intelligent Republican realizes the situation, and admits there is no expectation of success as has been suggested by desperate parti sans, is to try an experiment that would recoil on its authors. The simple question now is, Shaff the majority of the people administer the Government through their chosen agents, or surrender to a minority that has long since forfelted all claims to

The answer will be given at the ballot box next November, in a way that cannot fail to command respect.

## A Distressing Figure.

The Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, the editor of the Utica Herald, "presents a most distressing figure," if we may be permitted to borrow the language applied to Gen. GAR-FIELD in 1878, by our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times.

As a Republican politician, Mr. Roberts has always ranked in the class which rates conscience above the caucus. As a Republican editor, Mr. Ronents has cultivated the habit of saying what he thinks, without especial regard to the crack of the party whip. As a practical politician, Mr. Ros-ERTS belongs to the anti-GRANT and anti-CONKLING wing of the Republican organization, and has established a pretty fair reputation for independence and candor. But Mr. Bonenes, having helped to heat GRANT, now flads himself confronted, in the year 1830, with the all-important question of the personal integrity of the Republican candidate for President; and so, under the existing stress of his peculiar situation, he goes through a rhetorical examination of the cyldence against GARPIELD in the Credit Mobilier case, and comes to the conclusion that he can conscientiously support him in this canvass. He finds that in Mr. Can-PIELD's long career in Congress "he has proved unrid corruption and scandal with garments untarmished." "The statesman," he adds, "has been true to his trust. The white robe of the Roman candidate was never whiter than is his to-day."

In ordinary circumstances the careful onlyion of the Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS would have considerable weight, even with his political opponents. But it happens that this is not the first time that Mr. Reperts has made a careful examination of the evidence against Garriers in the Credit Mobilier case. He was a fellow member with GARFIELD in the Forty-second Congress. He was thoroughly familiar with every step in the progress of the Credit Mobilier investigation, and with the exact degree of guilt attacking to the men whose reputations were involved in that inquiry The local contemporaries of the Utien Herald have therefore taken pains to examine its files as THE SUN examined the files of the Tribene, the Times, and the Nation-in order to ascertain Mr. Roberts's opinion when the facts were fresh, and when Mr. GAR-FIELD was not a candidate for President. On the 5th of February, 1873, Mr. Roberts \*poke as follows:

"Mr. Estates and Mr. Gansters have placed themrequiveral attitudes.

men, whoever they are, whatever publishes

they have, who have done sught to fortait confidence will no longer be reagnized by us as party exemplars. These places are new recaut. There is a warning in

ability, as well as the integrity, which the country demands of those who serve her as Corrax and Gastrano have served. They will fill up the volt."

On the 12th of February, 1873, Mr. Romenes took this view of the subject: "Well, weak men, wicked men, and the sharpest of

rascale deceme to judgment. Even the suspected pass under a cloud and sease to be trusted. Men, to enjoy the public confidence, must not only be pure, but above sasaink out of eight. The public will no longer put confidence in them. It may sympathize with them and have charify for them, but it will never trust them again. The texath of societies having once passed over them, their robes become tainted and stained. Others will be pat in their places. Warned by the fate of their pre

On the 22d of February, 1873, Mr. ROBERTS

uttered the following words: "The Republicant ere not only in favor of the expansion of Ames and Rucous, but of several generating, if not expedient. Kenney and Campinels. Generally, we think public opinion would have a server reprinted. If not the expedient, or Kenney and Campinel. There is a chause for doubt as to their crapinal knowledge-a doubt which v. in all lactive as well as charity, are entitled to the pelied, censured, or allowed to remain undisturbed and unreproved in their seats. Possibly their offence or ineretion is made to appear the greater only because of ir poverty. It so this is their misfortune, but it does not at all modify the appearances."

On the 25th of February, 1873, this was his deliberate and impartial judgment:

The suspected persons are already dead cocks in the pit, and need not hope to regain public confidence. There are plenty of good men on whom no shadow of suspicion rests, and these will be preferred to those in regard to whose moral standeng there must benestorth be a division of entries. For heaven's take, let us harv our dead ut of sight, that they may not offend the public nestrils?" And on March 1, 1873, Mr. ROBERTS made the following declaration:

"Gauriero, Republican, escaped both condemnation and exemision. Why? Because the Democraticarried out their resolution to stand by BROOKS, and prevented the requisite two-shiels vote to expetition. Republicans could not see the justice of uniting with the Democrats to expel Assis or consure Ketley and Garring, if the bigrest culprit of the lot was to retain his seat. Perhaps it would have been policy to condemn others, but it is the fault of the Democrate that so little was done. It is to be regretted, for the honor of Congress, that no more posttive condemnation of . Meial delinquency and corrupti was reached in the final action of the House. Had Awar ensured, we think all reasonable demands would have been satisfied."

That is why Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS presents so distressing a figure just at this time.

#### Gambetta's Rebuff.

The threatened collision between the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies on the amnesty question has been averted by a species of compromise, under which the former body has virtually carried its point. The supporters of the Ministry will, of course, pretend to belittle the concession they have been forced to make, but the fact remains that the Senate has made good its claim to coordinate authority, has persisted in refusing to sanction the pardon of convicted incondiaries and assassins, and has dared Messrs. FREYCINET and GAMBETTA to appeal to the country on that issue. On July 4 Gambetta's organ, the Republique Française, was loud and furious in its denunciations, declaring that the upper House of the Legislature had on the previous evening pronounced its own death warrant; but MM. Simon and DUFAURE and other Senators of the Left Centre do not seem to have been at all dismayed, and when, on July 9, the bill came back to them, they again adopted an amendment excluding a certain class of criminals from the benefits of amnesty.

There is no doubt that the position taken by the opponents of the Government was a strong and astute one, and that a stiff-necked adherence to their original programme might have involved the Ministry in a very awkward situation. This is clear from the speech of Premier FREYCINET in the Senate on July 3, a speech strangely different in tone from the arrogant, aggressive utterances of GAMBETTA and his echoes. He besought the Left Centre, in accents almost of supplication, to approve his scheme of plenary amnesty as a measure, not of abstract before the people. To resort to fraud again, | right, but of political expediency, submitting that to condone a few thieves and murderers would be better than to jeopard the cause of order through the continuance of violent agitation and the crises provoked by the election of unpardoned Communists to the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier was eareful to avoid the least semblance of a threat; he east not the faintest reflection on the competence of the Senate regarded as an exponent of public opinion; he said not a word about a dissolution of the Chamber and a reference of the mooted question to the nation at large. He knew probably that victory at the polls, if won at all, would at all events be fatal to his own tenure of office; that it must inure solely to the profit of GAMBETTA, whose influence and eloquence could alone be trusted to commend and carry through a questionable and invidious policy. Perhaps, too, as a sincere Republican and a wary politician. M. ny Preverser was reluctant to stake the fortunes of his party on an issue so narrow, and in some of its aspects so oflious as that created by the attitude of the Senatorial majority.

No one can read, we think, the argument of M. Jules Simon, on the same occasion, without recognizing that the plans of the opposition were laid with the utmost caution and sagacity, and with a fundamental purpose of putting the Ministry fatally in the wrong, in case they should be rash enough to obey the arbitrary impulse of GAMBETTA, and appeal to the country Here," said he, "among the men you would annesty, are murderers and incendiaries; among those criminals are they who went, torch in hand, to fire the library of the Louvre; and I appeal to Vicron Hugo himself, who has just spoken on their behalf, to say if this was not a crime against science and against poetry itself." He went on to remind his auditors that men like these, once amnestied, might become Deputies and Senators. and he pointed out that, whereas their judges might pardon and forget, they, the condemned, would do neither. For his own part, he said, he had no oblivion for such men, but declared them enemies of their country; and he added that he thought it a had time when priests were hunted from the land to bring back their assassins. In accordance with this dexterous programme, the majority in the Senate offered no objection to the principle of amnesty; they acepted the Government measure, simplyserting an amendment excluding assassins and incendiaries from its operation.

Now, what sort of an issue was this on which to go to the French peasantry, who rallied to the support of that Versailles, army which overthrow the Commune, and who are taxed to-day to make good the osses inflicted by the Paris revolutionary government in its hour of discomfiture and despair? We must bear in mind that for months, or ever since the Government resoived to execute the dormant laws against ertain religious orders, the whole power of the Church in France has been engaged in fomenting disaffection among the rural population. But M. Simon was too shrewd to complicate the simple and telling point which he had made with the religious question, save by the interjection of the taunt the manner of their untenanting which will be heeded | which we have quoted. He had given cler-

by the new eccupants. There are many who have the | ical orators their cue, and he could rely upon their vehement support in an electoral contest; but he meant to pin down the Ministry to an explicit advocacy of a certain class of extreme criminals. It is not surprising that the more cool-headed Republicans, after mature reflection, were disposed to regard this issue as a trap, and decline to put their foot in it.

This seems to be the explanation of the tractable spirit evinced by the Chamber of Deputies on July 9. Two days previously a bill providing for plenary amnesty had been again passed by them in substantially the old form, the stipulation that the par doning power must be exercised before July 14 being a merely nominal concession. In this shape the bill came, on the 8th, before the Senate, which, entirely unshaken by the threats of the Left, once more saddied it with an amendment identical in principle with that which five days before seemed likely to entail a serious crisis. This amendment renewed the exclusion of assassins and incendiaries from the benefits of amnesty, the only difference being that such excluded persons must have been actually tried, convicted, and still held under an uncommuted sentence. Those against whom judgment had been rendered by default and those whose sentences had been commuted were not to be shut out from pardon, because in these cases either adequate proof of guilt was not forthcoming, or extenuating circumstances had already been brought to the cognizance of the authorities. Of course, to except these categories from the prohibitive action of the amendment only made the position of the Senatorial majority more unimpeachable, and stripped the Left of the last argument with which they could assail the unswerving resistance of M. SIMON and his friends to unqualified amnesty. When, therefore, the bill, amended so as to exclude tried and convicted criminals, was sent back to the Chamber on the evening of the 9th, the Left concluded to swallow the affront, ceased to clamor about their superior dignity as exponents of the popular will, and promptly accepted it. Now that the crisis is over, we may ex-

pect to hear assurances from the French Radical press of their perfect satisfaction with the result. We shall be told that the Left has really gained all it wanted, and that the restrictions imposed by the Senate practically amount to nothing. It is true that the Ministry in the short interval between the return of the bill amended and its passage by the Chamber issued a decree remitting or commuting the sentences of nearly all the offenders. Nevertheless, this incident, viewed in connection with the steadfast rejection by that body of the Jesuit clause in the Educational bill, demonstrates that the Senate has not the slightest intention of accepting the rôle of supernumerary in legislation. M. Jules Simon has shown himself capable of creating in the upper House of the French Parliament a majority which cannot be coerced or frightened, and M. GAMBETTA turns out to be not quite as omnipotent as his headlong partisans have been proclaiming him to be.

#### Persuading and Hiring Men to Take Care of Themselves.

One orator in the Republican National Committee waxed eloquent in his description of the condition of the colored population. He said there were seventy thousand colored persons unable to vote simply on account of their poll taxes not having been

Now, we can see no true patriotism nor pure charity in paying taxes in order to let those vote who do not care enough about voting to pay their taxes themselves.

If the negroes wish to participate in the powers and honors of government, let them share also in its burdens.

## Try It and Sec.

We all know that the tendency of a very long lease of power to any one party is to promote the pride of place and to engender corruption.

The Republicans have now been so long in authority that they seem almost to believe that they possess a kind of divine right to rule.

As to the corruptions of the several departments, we may reasonably conclude from what one investigation after another discloses that the aggregate amount must be something enormous.

Why not, then, try and see what a change of men in power, from the President down,

will effect? It must, almost necessarily, result in a very large saving in the expenses of the Government, and in the taxes upon the people.

The weight of the taxes is heavy. Shall it be lightened?

Yes; it ought to be. How can it be done?

Elect HANCOCK and try the experiment, and let us see what the result will be.

"If elected," says Mr. GARFIELD, "it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and the laws."

The laws make it a crime for a member of Congress to sell his influence for money. They also make perjury a crime and fix the penalties. The laws in regard to bribe taking and perjury have not always been strictly enforced in the District of Columbia. Does Mr. GARFIELD mean that, if elected, he will see to it that every bribe taker and perjurer within the limits of the District shall be brought to justice and pun-

The Constitution provides that the candidate receiving a majority of the electoral votes shall be President. Four years ago a deadly blow at the Constitution was struck by several men be longing to the party to which Mr. GARFIELD belongs. They gave the office to the candidate who did not receive a majority of the Electoral College. Does Mr. GARFIELD mean that, if elected, he will see that the men who invented, carried out, and consummated the Fraud of 1876 are properly punished? Mr. GARPHILD was one of them

Mr. Garrier furthermore says that he shall rely " for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of Gop."

What right has he to rely upon the favor of Gon-he, who swore in the name of Gonto a lie?

A" National Convention to promote the revival of American shipping" has been called for October. The revival of American shipping is a desirable thing; but if this Convention avoids capture by John Roach, or some other subsidy hunter, it will be distinguished from all previous attempts of the kind.

When readers in this part of the world come upon the word Arab, it at once suggests the idea of a picturesque horseman, with a long gun, galloping over a limitiess expanse of sand. Hence the brief despatch reporting an attack by Arabs on an English steamboat will strike them with a sense of whimsical incongruity.

Although he endeavors to put a bold face on the matter, BEECHER evidently feels that he ommitted an imprudence when on July 4 he described the orthodox doctrine of the Fail of Man as a gigantic lie, and announced that he did not accept the theory of the Atonement. Accordingly, he devoted last Sunday morning

to what sinful men of the world call hadging. His discourse has the carmarks of careful preparation. He announces, first of all, that "fully and heartily" accepts the Bible as

containing the fruit of a divine inspiration: but he does not think all of it is equally valu-able. He holds that Christianity is a progressive religion, and he preaches that inspiration s still going on. He believes that all men, as matter of fact, commit sin and so need to be converted. He believes, as at present advised, in the Trinity, but does not consider such belief at all cesential. He believes, after a fashion which he fails to make very clear, in the Atonement, but not in the theologians' explanations of it. Finally, he believes the wicked will be punished in the next world, but for how long the Bible doesn't say and he doesn't know. If this is not orthodox enough for his Congregational brethren, and they choose to disown him. let them; he would be glad to stand with them, and he is glad "to be able to stand without them." In any case, he says, he will not be a party to controversy, and he will go on preach-

What BEECHER says he believes or what he preaches is a matter of no interest nowadays to the public. It concerns only the Congregationa ministers and churches that have made themacives responsible for him. For these ministers to call BEECHER to account for his theological vagaries, after winking at his adultery and perfury, would be a case of straining at the gnat after swallowing the camel; yet there are some signs of such an anti-climax. That BEECHER himself amella trouble ahead is plain.

One of the most remarkable proofs of the renius of G. Washington Childs, A. M., is found in the following poem which he com posed for a dinner recently given to young men connected with the newspaper press of Phila-

We keep a correct Ledger,
Make a Record of the Times,
Are Leapurers filled for,
We throught the New,
One Suddense very day,
Telegraph with Riegraph,
Note the Sans as they sline,
Press on through the Work,
Mark the Prayers of the San,
Are North Americans at heart,
Advocates of a Pres Press,
And love the Republic.

It will be observed that in this extraordinary production Mr. CHILDS discards the forms of expression and well-tried tropes that have become habitual to his pen in a long experience of obituary versification, and boldly strikes a new vein. His poem-and it would be proper to call it a sentiment rather than a poem, if it did not preserve the characteristic rhythm and rhyme of Mr. CHILDS's compositions-inroduces in a most ingenious way the names of all the Philadelphia newspapers. This is only another illustration of the versatility of the great obituary poet's mind,

The culmination of HAYES's career as a civil service reformer will occur when he reaches the Pacific coast and takes the stump for Garrield. Mr. Carl Schunz begins his professional season in Indiana next Monday. According to the Washington correspondent of the Ecening Post, he will "take strong Republican ground" this year. Mr. SCHURZ must have made more advantageous arrangements with the Hon, MARSHALL JEWELL than he has been able to effect in previous campaigns. His two hundred dollar speeches did not take very strong Republican ground;" his one hundred and fifty dollar speeches were bardly recognizable as Republican by those who paid for them.

"He has no sooner been nominated for the Presidency than the Democratic press, almost with unanimous voice, assalls bim as a har, a thief, a bribe taker, a perjurer, a hypocrite."

That is what the Tribune of July 13, 1890, says of James A. Garrield. The Tribune of Feb. 26, 1873, called for JAMES A. GARFIELD'S expulsion from Congress, for bribe taking,

Scholars in all civilized countries, and in some countries that are on the way to being civilized, will feel a regret akin to that of personal loss as they read of the destruction of Prof. Mommsen's library.

Evidently there is a good deal of the HAYES IN GARFIELD. It has begun to crop out.

"I have begun to read THE SUN, and rather like it." writes a Republican correspondent, "but I think, nevertheless, that I shall vote for Garring." You have started right. Keep on reading THE SUN till November and you will go to the polls and vote right.

## A Frank Opinion About Garfield's Letter.

From the New York Times. On the tariff, Gen Garfield's expressions are concralities, of no value in themselves, but, nterpreted in the light of his recent course in Concress, giving little cause for expecting any sid from him in those rational reforms which are in restricted. are imperatively demanded by the interests of the country, and by none more than by the great body of unprotected and overtaxed manufac-tures. Neither in substance nor form is this part of his letter worthy of his position, or calcu-lated to strengthen him where he most needs strengthen.

of his letter worthy of his position, or calculated to strengthen him where he most needs strength.

The portions of Mr. Garfield's letter relating to the referm of the civil service are below the levelot, the platform adopted at Chicago. He call, for legislation from Congress which would cert may be desirable, if it were of the right kind, but he ventures no definite suggestion as to what such legislation should be, nor does be pledge his personal support to the principles of the system which has been, in places, applied with perfect success by Mr. Hayes without any ald whatever from Congress. On the contrary, he distinctly takes a stand less elevated than that of the platform—which declares that "fitness, determined by practical tests, should admit to the service"—by announcing the necessity of consulting members of Congress, whom he indicates plainly, though he describes them in a roundabout fashion, as to appointments. On the whole, the letter of Gen. Garfield is very uneven, and fails to place him in that commanding position which he might have easily assumed. It is, however, in its most essential parts, a fair statement of the principles of his party, and will be so accepted.

## More Republican Enthustasm over the Letter.

From the Graphic. The General is much too mild on certain topics, and is silent on others on which he might well have been outspoken. From the Evereine Post

He is neither courageous nor frank, only respectable and noderate; and we fear that his uncertain phrases and noderate; and we fear that his uncertain phrases will fall to give satisfaction to either branch of the party he r presents, or to sur the hearts of the people like the sounds of a trumpet.

## An English Woman who Knows How to Dress.

From the Inter-theeau. Lamon, June 22.-Now and then an artistic conjum-, worn by an English woman in such in oper that she seems a dream strayed out from the classic are, or a picture slipped down from the renaissance period. These Edies are, however, usually artists' wives and are dressed by a taste that will ever be as unattainable by the crowds that fill the Royal Academy exhibition as genius is to the common herd. One of these ladies is the wist of William Mor. is, the poet and artist, whose nam as one of the firm of celebrated London house decorators

She is a mysterious, Egyptian looking woman, with great strange, sad eyes, an Oriental complexion, burn-ing scarlet lips, and the expression of ineffable remote-ness and wagneness that one in imagination gives to the

The young lady's face was just one of the inexpressibly clancholy ones that the pre-Ranhaelites ade pe of young women coming down the "golden stairs". Burne Jones's picture at the Grosvenor Gallery this year-and so Morris married her. Not long ago this lady eare at an evening party a robe of the sheerist, filmiest while muslin. fine enough to be drawn through a ring, fee petilical under it must have been the same, for he folds of the robe clung to her body and limbs as if cur there by the finest chisel. At the waist this thin rewas confined by a long supple chain in form of a serpent. which, after writhing about her body, dropped its jeweiled head by her left side, where its diamond eyes

clittered and burned like fire.
Egyptian bracelets and mechanic adorned her arms and and an Egyptian marque gathered and held the ids of the robe at the throat. Her black hair was one thick mass of short curis, and lay close down to her eyes, except in and out by another golden serrent with peweiled scales and burning eyes. One would have said she was Cleopatra, who had turned her aspente gold and jewels and come to life to dazzle a barbarian world MARGARET BERTHA.

In Harper's Monthly for August Mr. James's nove: of "Washington Square" is continued, and Mr. Blackmore's novel of "Mary Aperley" is finished. Of the poems, one by Mr. Longfellow on Robert Burns opens the number, and another by Nora Perry, on Henry of Navarre, is illustrated by Fredericks. Mr. C. E. Chage has an entertaining article on canocing, and Mr. Bishoo another on habing in Maine. The most general and pleasant part of the magazine for this manth is the "Editor's REPUBLICAN PRANCES NATIONAL HOL-IDAT.

To-day Paris is in full festival. Cannons are booming, flags are fluttering, all the public places are crowded, and the air is vibrating with the strains of the "Marseillaise." Not for years has Paris been so gay. At the Southern Railroad terminus and at that of Saint Lezare long trains of cars, arriving from moment to noment, pour floods of visitors into the city. The excited people feel in sympathy all the joy and all the distrust of 1789. With angry eyes they gaze at the fine houses of the Bonapartists draped in mourning for the young Prince lying quiet enough now, poor fellow, in his lonely grave in Zululand. They are not yet wholly sure of their victory. In this festival they celebrate the first hour of conscious power, the first cry of conscious strength, of a nation not yet quite mistress of herself. To-day, in a moment of apparent repose, Paris chants a war song. The men of the provinces respond to the call. France takes this method of telling the world that she intends to remain a republic. To-day the would-be kings and emperors are either exiles or citizens, but the people, still distrestful of them, renew their oath that they will never again allow themselves to be led astray by the lights of feudalism and imperialism, that like will-o'-the-wisps can even yet be discerned in the darkness.

On this 14th of July an altar, to be surmounted by a statue dedicated to Free France, stands in the Piace du Château d' Eau. At night electricity will illuminate the city. The day itself is full of spiritual electricity. The old passions of the French revolution are still young and fresh. The Hotel de Ville, that made itself felt on the 13th of July, 1789, is replaced by the present Hotel de Ville, whose members, restless and noisy, pose, somewhat drolly, in the rôles of Desmoulins, Marat, and Danton, to the great disquietude of the magnificent Gambetta, a man opulent of flesh and voice, of energy and of thought.

One fact-plain, palpable, full of the germs of ivil storms-is to be noted. To-day, unless the Administration opposes it, two slabs will be placed over two graves—the graves of Desmoulins and Danton. Will Marat's turn come next? It is more than probable that the present authorities of France will not view with favor even the paying of honors to Desmoulins. The Municipal Council, in its session of June 23, requested the Administration to sanction this tribute of respect to the two revolutionists; and Citizen Jules Roche has written inscriptions for the slabs to be placed over the ashes of the fond lover of Lucie and the proud debauchee, colossal even in his vices. Here is one of these inscriptions:

TO CAMILLE DESMOULINE,
Who first Called the People to Arms
On the 12th of Joly, 1788,
And thus Contributed Fawerinity
To the Taking of the Basille:
The Homane of Grateful Paris,
July 14, 1880.

The other reads:

ruitful passions of men.

One of the Principal Organizers
Of the Principal Organizers
Of the 10th of August, 1762.
The Most Powerful Inspirer
Of the National Believe:
The Homage of Graseful Paris,
July 14, 1860.

This festival is a strophe in the spic of the French Revolution: a revolution, as Henri Taine affirms, neither chronicled nor finished. That revolution, indeed, founded nation; but the conquest of centuries of monarchism and feudalism was a far mo difficult task; it has not yet been achieved. In Paris the Gaulois, the Figure, the Univers, and L'Ordre still champion the old order of things. They manufacture sentiment to take the place of reason. Republican journals, violent but honest, hold a solemn and carnest language. In the monarchical sheets we find a reflex of the petty passions of kings and in the republican journals of the

The Paris newspapers will be interesting to-day. The grand scenes of the Revolution will once more be recalled. Again we shall hear accents of the States General. Mirabeau will again be likened to the thunder, and Der oulins to the lightning. The vacillating King, the unfortunate Queen, the wise Bailly, the Hotel de Ville, where the thunderbolt was forged that destroyed the Bastile-all these will be remembered. The heroes of the Three Days will again stride forth. The people rose goodnaturedly, as the people always do. The line which asked only for their rights kissed the hand of the Prince. The Austrian court, struck with terror, worried Louis XVI. to the verge of madness. The King, naturally honest, ak that he ceased to be honest. The States General were convoked. The people were dying of hunger-the hunger for bread, the hunger for liberty. On the 4th of May, 1789, the clergy, with all their gravity, the nobility, splendidly dressed like lackeys in their liveries, followed the King to Paris. On the 5th of May, at the opening of the States General, the third estate, placed in the end of the hall, gnawed at their disgrace, while the clergy smiled, and the nobility, with their hands on their swords, surrounded the King. The next day the passions that had been awakened began to hiss like serpents. The nobility would not join with the third estate in the deliberations. The latter formed the National Assembly, ignoring the orders. The King ordered th adjournment of the session. On the 20th of June the Deputies resolved not to adjourn until the Constitution should be placed upon a solid foundation. Bailly, superb, tranquil, took the oath. Hats waved in the air; virats resounded like a tempest through the palace. The French guards having declared for the people, some of their number were locked up in l'Abbaye. The people assembled at the Palais Royal, destined afterward to see terrible days; they rushed forth crying, " à l'Abbaye!" Th doors were broken down, the soldiers released and carried off in triumph. The King dismissed Necker, who was the last hope of the famishing people. The Government was handed over to the most arrogant of the nobles. The houses emptied themselves. The people stood in throngs, their faces pale, their flats elenched The Prince Lambesc, at the head of the Royal Regiment, massacred without pity, trampled under the heels of his horse, this unarmed pop-

Then came the uprising. Paris rushed to arms. The workmen, with their old Gaille caps and now famous pikes, filled the streets, Ther had 12,000 guns and 50,000 pikes. The Deputies were known to be menaced, the King was about to fly; the Assembly itself was in danger of being handed over to the tender mercies of the foreign regiments. The Queen. whose brave death has obscured the faults of her life, promenaded in the garden distributing refreshments, and smiling upon those who were about to kill the people, encouraging them with her caressing words and flattering their delighted officers.

The people were already rushing forward like burning lava, constantly reenforced from the entrails of the burning volcano. The sound of firing had been heard on the night of the 13th near the Bastile.

It was a great morning, that morning of July 14, the dawn of a new age. The sun found the populace surrounding the sombre feudal prison, uttering wild cries and threatening it with their fists. Thirty-two Swiss soldiers and eighty-two Invalides garrisoned it. They promised not to fire upon the people. The multitude dispersed only to return half an hour later. Pikes flashed in the sandight and the shouts became deafening. The chains of the bridge and the doors were broken down. The storm entered the abyse. The crowd, with with enthusiasm, poured into the long corridors, feeling the humid walls and exploring the places where men had been put to death, and the chamber where men were left to death—burded nive. The Guards arrived on the scene with artillery. Delaunay surrendered the Swiss fled, the Guards protected the Invalides. The head of Delaunay fell to the ground; his daughter barely excaped with her lite. The keys of the Bastlie were displayed on the point of a pike. The people, so many times bathed in their own blood, had at last tearned the way to kill. the sombre femial prison, uttering wild cries many times bathed in their own blood, had at last learned the way to kill.

One year after its capture, on the site of the cld Bastile was displayed a notice: Dancing here!" And they danced gayly in that year of 1790. Ninety years have rolled by, and people dance there still, and people will Janco there aiways. Wantever may beful, the Bastile will never be rebuilt.

HAYES'S CARINET IN SESSION.

ing the Narraganeett Investigation and the Indian Territory Invasion. WASHINGTON, July 13 .- Judge Key, Gen. Devens, and Mr. Schurz were the only members of the Cabinet present at the meeting to day. The War Department was represented by Chief Clerk Crosby, the Department of State by Assistant Secretary Hay, and the Treasury Do-

partment by Assistant Secretary French. The Navy Department was not represented. The proposed investigation of the Narragansett disaster was discussed to some extent, and it was determined to proceed to thoroughly investigate the disaster at the earliest possible mo ment. The investigation will be so conducted as to determine whether or not the steamboat

inspectors are in any measure responsible; whether they have been negligent of their whether they have been negligent of their duties, &c.

Mr. Hayes announced to the members present that Gen. Hartrant thad sceepted the Philadeiphia Collectorship, and had fewarded his bond. He also stated that, although Judge Lawrence of Ohio had once declined to accept the first Comptrollership of the Treasury, recently tendered him, he thought he would eventually withdraw his declination and accept the position.

eventually withdraw his declination and accept the position.

The published statements regarding the preparations being made for the entry of Capt. Payne and his followers into the Indian Territory, and the question relative to the Ponca Indians leaving their reservation, were also topics of brief discussion, but no action was taken on either subject, it being considered best not to interfere in either cass until something of an official character showing that unlawful proceedings were being indulged in had been received. Col. Crosby announced that up to the present time there had been no such information received at the War Decartment.

The question of the St. Louis District Attorneyship was considered, and it was decided to reappoint William P. Bliss, the incumbent.

OUR RIFLEMEN IN IRELAND

Action of the National Association in Regard

to Sir Reary Halford's Request. At a meeting of the directors of the Naional Rifle Association, previous to the departure of the American team for Ireland, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the team should not shoot in any other match than the one they had in view. Since the departure of the team Col. Gildersleeve has received a letter from Sir Henry Halford requesting that the restrictions be removed, in order that the members of the team may shoot in the Halford-Hyde match, which is shortly to take place at Wimbledon.

Hyde match, which is shortly to take place at Wimbledon.

A special meeting of the Board was called for yesterday to take action in recard to Sir Henry Haiford's letter. As Sir Henry Haiford's letter, As Sir Henry Haiford's letter contained no challenge from the British hiffse Association, the Board decided not to rescind the resolution, but in lieu thereof sent the following desuate to Sir Henry:

"Board decides that restrictions of June 1 refer to the American team as a body, not to the action of individual members."

This, as will be readily seen, does not preven the members of the team from engaging as individuals in the match at Wimbledon. Eight members of the American team have engaged to shoot in the Haiford-Hyde match, but not as a representative team. Should the British Rifle Association formally challenge the American team, it is probable that the challenge will be accepted by this association.

GEN, HANCOCK'S BEREAVEMENT.

The Beath of his Little Grandson, who wa Recently Brought North on a Vis Gen. Hancock and his family had a long

and anxious watch on Monday night over the child of Russell Hancock, the General's son. who died of cholera infantum at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, aged five months. Gen. and Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Hancock's mother; the parents of the infant, and Drs. Janeway and Taylor, the post surgeons, were present. In anticipation of death, the child

present. In anticipation of death, the child had been christened Winfield Scott Hancock on the previous day. He was a particularly bright and engaging baby, and was a great favorite with his grandfather.

The body will be taken to Norristown, Pa., this morning by Busseil Hancock, and interred in the Montgomery County Cemetery, near that town, where Ges. Hancock's only daughter, Ada, and a number of his paternal and maternal ancestors are buried. The funeral will be in the Norristown Baptist Church, of which Gen. Hancock's father was a deacon. The surviving son of Russell Hancock bears the name of Gwinn, after Mrs. Bussell Hancock's father, Mr. Nicholas Gwinn of this city. He is 5 years of age. The two daughters, Ada and Myra, are respectively 5 and 3 years old.

# Mr. Maynard Awaiting an Audience with

the Sultan. WASHINGTON, July 13.-The State Department to-day received a cable telegram from Minister Maynard at Constantinople, in which he said that he was ready to return to the United States, and that he had been waiting without success, for ten days for an audience with th Sultan to bid him the contemary diplomate farewell. In his despatch he asked whether he should delay his de-Solution to the him saked whether he should delay his de-his despitch he asked whether he should delay his de-parture any longer to obtain an audience with the Sul-tantor return at once. Mr. Hayes directed that a reply should be sent instructing Mr. Maximed to use his own discretion about waiting for an interview with the Sul-tant, but at the same time urring him to make reasonable and the same time urring him to make reasonable. haste to return home to fill the position of Postmaster General to which he has been recently appointed.

When the St. Gothard Tunnel will be Opened. LONDON, July 18 .- A French engineer, who, the request of the contractors, has just examined the 8t. Gothard tunnel, reports that it cannot be ready for traffic before the end of April next. Local engineers agree in the foregoing report. According to agreement the contractors foreign the foreign to get a desire the last of Getober next. But they dispute their nateith with them. The matter will produce produce the factor of the Federal Tribunal. As the blues of approach cannot be flushed before the ammer of 1881, In delay in the completion of the tunnel will not retard the opening of the line for through traffic. it. Gothard tunnel, reports that it cannot be ready for

Appointments in the Custom House. Collector Merritt forwarded to Washington yesterday a list of new appointments in the Custom House for confirmation. The appointments were made without the

runlity of a civil service examination. In the past few ck: the force of officials in the Custom House has been gretly increased until now it is larger than it has been gretly increased until now it is larger than it has been opinin that they have not been recognized in the dis-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This morntwo Chinamen were walking up Avenue Cat the roer of Twelith street. A few small children were calling after them, "Chin-chin-China." When in the middle of the block one of them picked up a piece of iron, and with all his might cast it in the middle of women

Mr. Murphy and the Chinaman

who were sitting with their bables in the shade. The fron passed within a few inches of one infant and over my head, making a very deep dent in the sach of my window, and breaking two panes of slass. There were over my witnesses to the above facts.

I had him arrested, and stated the case as it occurred to the Police Justice, correlootset by a respectable critical. The Chinaman denied throwing like from or breaking the glass. Yet, strange to say, the word had more weight with the Judge, who discharged him, than that of the two business me, who have resided in these the sach, who have resided in these teals of the two business me, who have resided in the second of the same who have resided in the second of t nusiness men, who have resided in this city for the corry years.

John Musray, 2-6 Avenue of July 12.

Easter Times for the Grocery Clerks.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The United Grocery Clerks an erganization formed in April last for the purpose of geting a reduction in their hours of work, have reason to congratulate themselves on their success. They have been working very long hours, too long, in fact, as may be seen when it is known that their demand is that they shall work only fifteen hours each day. Fifteen hours is quite enough for any one to work in twenty-four. twenty-four. Since A print these young men, who set out in an orderly as to accomplish their purpose, have succeeded in the line three-fourths of the grocers in lown to close eir shops at 8 o'close each evening except on Saturys and then at 11:20, and to have them open on Saturys only from the win the morning. All they ask how is that the remaining grocers shall as the majority do. S.

Coney Island to September or Later.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In reply to the victim of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, who wants to get his dividend in order that he may go to Concy Island, I would say that I called at the receiver's office a lew days ago, and learned that although all the real estate and other collateral of the lank had been sold, the final dividend would not be baid to depositors before September next. totember next I could get no reason for this. Is it not rather strange! Becrues Victor.

A Strange World.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: People are paying twenty-five cents to see a hungry man when they can see many humery men on the streets for noth-ing. This is a strange world. Joseph Change. More Truth from Judge Poland.

From his Letter on Gurfield to ex-Gov. Planther The three hundred and twenty-nine-dollar case was finally and properly settled many years ago. Answers to Correspondents.

R. F. Chamberlain.—Gen. Hancock is not a member of the Roman Catheric Church, and the congratulators despatch from Cardinal McCloskey, about which you 3.8. I. a largery.
J.F. H. -The figure of Representatives was being crafte the time. Hayes was counted in, and it placed on its journal assistant declaration that banned J. Titlen had been is whilly elected freedeat of the United States.

When leaving none for the summer, the prudent provide themselves with Dr. Jayon's Carminative Baisam, it order to treat promptly and effectually all situate of crassip, diarrhina, dysentery, choices morthus, &c. complaints anner or less prevalent everywhere at this season of the year.—Ade

SUNBEAMS.

-Miss Riviere of Charleston, S. C., has a

court dress once worn by Marie Antoinette. It is of pur ple satin, and is still in good condition. -Every boy in the Boston House of Refuge

may obtain his release by means of a writ of habeas egg. pus, because there is no law authorizing commitments to

-A Chicago man, arrested while attempting to kill bimeel with a rasor, fore bimeel away from the policeman and jumped from a high bridge, thus ac-complishing spicids.

-Have we brought a new peril into our

homes in the seemingly innocent telephone? A liartford person andortook to talk through one in the interstices of a lively thander storm, and was summarily knocked down. Electricity did it. -A marriage is arranged between Lord Algernon Percy, youngest son of the Duke of Northum-berland, and Lady Victoria Edgeumbe, eldest daughter

of the Earl of Mount-Edgeumbe, and granddaughter of the Duke of Abercorn, K. G. -Mile. Leona, a female athlete, gained much copularity in Germany by her feats of strength and skill. One act was to hang by her knees from a trapeze and hold another acrobat by her teeth. Recently in Hamburg six of her teeth and a part of her jaw were torn out, letting the man fail. -At the funeral of Price, the hanged Cin-

einnati negro murderer, it was intended to pass in the immediate friends and relatives of the deceased; but husdreds of the vast conceurse claimed relationship with the dead murderer. Even white women deciared that they were related to the dead man, and when told that they were not colored, they solomuly declared they were, -The removal of Prof. Scott of the Woos-

ter University is attributed by his friends to leabour among the faculty. They say that the only reason Freshdent Taylor has assigned for the action is that in Scott's ectures on ancient Rome he exhibited " statuary calcu lated to have an injurious effect on the minds of the young," said statuary being the Apolio Belvidere and the Venus of Mile. -It is bewildering to read of the naval

preparations made by China and Rossia for their coming war. If the war does take place, there may be a great naval engagement, in which the Diffit and Abrek, and naval engagement, in which the Djigit and Abrek, and the Garnasii and Norj and Sobal, and the Nazadwik and Rasboniuk, and the Nalim and Nirok will meet the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, and other Greek letter gunboats of the Celestials, who have gone to the or -In the Italian Chamber of Deputies a

heavy paving stone of basalt was hurled from the public tribune among the members, and, grazing Signors Gala and Cocozza, struck the front of the Ministerial table close to where Signor Faccarini, Minister of Public Works, had just taken his place. The miscreant was a pallid, fair-baired young man named Nicolo Bordigliani, a tailor. He said he had nothing to say against any of the Ministers: it was the Deputies in general he simed at -The Count d'Hauterive, a member of the

Paris New Club, had three duels within six days. The first he fought against M. Fremy, the son of the famous financier who was for many years Governor of the C. edia Foncier. The weapon was the sword. M. Fremy was wonded. The opponent in the second duel was Count Lardarel, the brother-in-law of Victor Emanuel's natural son, Count Miraffort. It was tought with sabres, and Count Hauterive again wounded his adversary. The third duel was fought with pistols, and once more the Countgot the best of M. Du Moulin. —Mr. Ruskin is "weeding" his library,

mys the London World, for Means Puttick & Simpson offer for sale by suction a number of books "having the autograph of John Ruskin, and notes of his reasons fo removing them from his library." The notes are very characteristic. One hook gose "because its owner has mover read it." Another because there is "no hope of reading now." So again a book of old Italian ingends is parted with because "life is too short for legends now; and the "Kational Gallery of Pictures by the Great Masters" is banished from the Brantwood shelves as "an old school book of the stupidest-done with at last!" -Statistics relating to emigration from

Germany have been recently submitted to the German Farliament. The numbers of emigrants during the past eight years size eighen as follows: 1872, 120,050; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 121,065; 1873, 1874, 1874 anything like reached. The 33,327 registered for 1870 consisted of 20,106 males and 13,221 females. No less than 21,150 were from Prussia. North America was the goal of 30,808, Brazil of 1,030, and Australia of 274.

-M. Fautrat, a French naturalist, has obtained some valuable results by a four years' investiga-tion into the relations between forests and rainfall. He finds that it rains more abundantly over over open ground, sapecially when trees are in leaf; that the moisture of the air over forests is greater than that over open ground; that the leaves intercept from one-third to one-helf of the rainfall; and that the shelter of the trees so restrains evaporation that the earth is most end four times as much as on open ground. Pine and restnous woods he finds to be particularly powerful in attracting rainfall, and the water collected in a year above the pines was nearly two inches greater than that measured on surrounding open ground.

-When the curtain rises on the third act of "Carmen," recumbent smugglers are discovered in peaceful slumber. They are speedly ro ful comrade. During a performance at the Vienna Opera House, one of the leading bass smugglers, although prodded in the ribs by the sentinel, remained insensible Garmen, represented by Mme. Lucca advance recesses of the contrabandists' cave, found her tuneful utterances accompanied by a snore, which is described by a Vienness musical critic as only comparable to "an avalanche, the roar emanating from a travelling me-nagerie at feeding time, or the howling of a cyclone." The andience laughed loudly, and the emugglers, gather. ing round the prostrate sleeper, belabored him to such

purpose that Carses herself pleaded that some mercy might be shown him. Finally he was dragged off. -In the last century a baronet named Sir Andrew Chadwick died intestate, and his property came into the temporary possession of the English Chancery Court, and, as legal heirs have never been found for it, it has remained there, gradually increasing in worth, until now its value is set at \$35,000,000. There are in Roch-dale, England, 100 persons who believe themselves to be the heirs of Chadwick; and, for the purpose of compromi ing in advance their differences, and obtaining the funds necessary to carry on a suit, they have formed a joint stock company, with the understanding that the claims of the individual member who seems to have the best right to the estate shall be advanced with the corporate funds, but that, if the money is obtained by a decision in his favor, it shall be divided among the members of the association in proportion to the amount of stock which

each individual holds. -During the Franco-German war a man named Teule was captured by the Prussians and taken to Germany, but on the way he attempted to escape, and in so doing nearly killed a sentry, and was condemned to be shot. By a mistake of the jailers, however, Teule was placed in the cell of a prisoner condemned to tan years' confinement in a fortress, and this latter was led out and shot in error. When Teule comprehended the mistake that had been made, he resolved to leave the authorities in their error, and abstained from writing to his family in France. Meanwhile his wife and father made inquiries at the War Office, and were informed that Teule had been shot for assaulting a German sentry. On the strength of this his wife married again, and has a child now four years old. Nothing was vanted to make the confusion complete but the refers of Teule to his native village, which took place a low days since, and he was of course received by his wife as one returned from the grave. He had gone through the remainder of his ten years' confluencest, and self-dec-

many without around a suspicion as to his id The French papers tell of a gentleman reduced in circumstances, who, too proud to beg and lookery to work, reached the conclusion that eating and drinking were all nonsense, and that man could do without either If so disposed; that he, at any rate, could live for thirty days at least without any sustenance whatever. His friends wagered 1,500 francs that he could not. Physicians were found to superintend the experiment and watch its progress. In this case, unlike that of Dr. Tanner, total abstincance from both cating and drinking was required. The first four days the man's agonts caused by thirst were aimost over nowering while he have that by thirst were aimost overpowering, while he have those of hunger with the createst case. On the eighth day is was surprised to find that his power of xision, as well as that or hearing, increased considerably. The physicians attributed the increased acuteties of his senses to the way in which the intestinal fritation acted on the net-vous system. In this manner he passed twenty one days, his brain retained its till vicor to the last, but his possess. became alarmingly weak, and the physicians now in sisted on his taking some wine. It came too late. Nature had been completely exhausted, and the wretched used deal on the twenty-first day.

THE BALLAD OF MRS. SMITH.

Min. Emith has gone to theal, N. J., for the summer, -dassity raper. O youthful little pollywors. Euraptured wiggle in the bogs; O birds on every twig reloice. Charm nature with your happy voice. Until your son's with glory recl, For Mrs. Smith has gone to Deal.

O builfrogs croak, O owlets scream, Make lively summer's golden dream; O eagles, make the welkin ring; Lay down your sceptres, quen and king; 9 world, stand still and pulseless leel, For Mrs. Smith has gone to Deal.

O mermaids, chant beneath the sea, And comb your hair to vonthial give: O commerce, fold your sails to rest. O Clarfield, swell your stalwart chest, Por Mra Smith has gone to Deal.